

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION : ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will be held in Edinburgh, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 29th, 30th, and 31st of July.

The Address in Therapeutics will be delivered on Friday morning, by Professor Christison.

The Address in Surgery will be delivered on Friday afternoon, by Professor Miller.

The Address in Midwifery will be delivered on Saturday morning, by Professor Simpson.

Further particulars will be published shortly.

Members who propose to read papers at the meeting are requested to communicate their intention, as early as convenient, to the General Secretary,

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Worcester, June 8th, 1858.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE
MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	Board Room, Corn Exchange, Spalding.	Thurs., June 17th, 2 P.M.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID-LAND COUNTIES. [Annual Meeting.]	Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton.	Friday, June 18th.
SOUTH EASTERN. [Annual Meeting.]	Royal Pavilion, Brighton.	Wed., June 23rd, 1 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual Meeting.]	Town Hall, Ipswich.	Friday, June 25, 2 P.M.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	Medical Institution, Liverpool.	Wednesday, June 30th.
NORTH WALES. [Annual Meeting.]	Uxbridge Arms Hotel, Carnarvon.	Tuesday, July 6th, 1 P.M.
METROP. COUNTIES. [Annual Meeting.]	11, Montagu Place, Bryanstone Square.	Tuesday, July 6th, 5 P.M.

[To prevent delay, Reports of Branch Meetings should be sent direct to the office, 37, Great Queen Street.]

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1858.

W. FERGUSON, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

CASE OF LACERATION OF THE INTESTINE (ILEUM), UNACCOMPANIED WITH EVIDENCE OF EXTERNAL LOCAL INJURY, OR OF INTERNAL DISEASE. BY WILLIAM SWEETING, ESQ., M.R.C.S.

[Communicated by SIR C. LOCOCK, BART., M.D.]

A HEALTHY young man was thrown from the front of an empty waggon, on which he was riding, and fell on a heap of small stones by the road side. Getting up, he felt a little shaken, with some pain on the left hip and right shoulder, which parts were found to be bruised and discoloured on the following day. He walked some distance after the fall, and performed part of his duty in attendance upon his horses. He complained of general uneasiness through the next twenty-four hours, with costiveness, and a constant desire to have a motion without the power to relieve himself; but he had no symptoms of collapse, nor even nausea. He retained food and several doses of medicine, etc. He expired suddenly, after the administration of an enema, on the second day after the accident. On *post mortem* examination, a circular wound in the ileum, about an inch in diameter, was found. There was no bloody effusion in the peritoneal cavity. There had been no symptoms indicating peritonitis during life, but there was lymph effused on its surface, and the eversion of the edges of the

wound proved the infliction of the injury during life. The intestines were quite empty.

Mr. FERGUSON observed that one of the most remarkable features of the case was the absence of pain.

Dr. MARKHAM remarked that the intestines had been injured in other places besides at that point at which perforation had taken place. Inflammation appeared to exist over the entire of the intestines; the place at which the rupture took place was, doubtless, originally in the same condition. The rupture had, he believed, occurred during the time the patient was at stool.

Dr. JENNER had seen cases of perforation of the intestine without pain; whilst in other cases the pain was so severe that the patient cried out from it.

Mr. SPENCER WELLS did not think the fact that there was no external mark of injury very rare, though the author appeared to attach much importance to that circumstance. He (Mr. Wells) had seen several cases of severe internal injury, in which there were no external signs whatever. In two of these cases the bladder was ruptured from falls.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ETIOLOGY OF CONTINUED FEVER; OR, AN INVESTIGATION OF VARIOUS CAUSES WHICH INFLUENCE THE PREVALENCE AND MORTALITY OF ITS DIFFERENT FORMS.

BY CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D., L.R.C.P.

The materials of this paper consisted principally of an analysis of 6628 cases of continued fever which had been admitted into the London Fever Hospital in the ten years during which the distinctions had been recorded between typhus, typhoid, relapsing fever, and febricula. The results thus arrived at were compared with the statistical data which the author had obtained from many of the principal hospitals in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and from various published records. The subject was discussed under the following heads:—

A. *Prevalence of Continued Fever.* 1. The various epidemics of continued fever which have prevailed in Great Britain and Ireland during the present century. 2. Which are the forms of continued fever of which these great epidemics have been composed? 3. The influence of months and seasons of the year on the prevalence of the different forms of continued fever. 4. The influence of sex. 5. The influence of age, as shown by a calculation of the mean age of each of the different forms of fever, and by ascertaining the number of cases in each quinquennial period of life. 6. The influence of occupation and station in life on the prevalence of the different forms of fever. 7. The localities of London in which each form of fever is most prevalent, as shown by the localities from which the 6628 cases admitted into the London Fever Hospital had been derived. 8. Over-crowding, with deficient ventilation, and destitution, as causes of fever. 9. Putrid emanations from decomposing organic matter in drains, cesspools, churchyards, etc., and organic impurities in drinking-water. 10. The contagiousness of the different forms of fever. 11. The influence of recency of residence in large towns as a predisposing cause of fever.

B. *Mortality from Continued Fever.* 1. The rate of mortality from fever in the London Fever Hospital, as compared with that of eleven other hospitals. 2. The rate of mortality in the different forms of fever. 3. The influence of months and seasons of the year on the mortality of the different forms of fever. 4. The influence of sex. 5. The influence of age. 6. The influence of station in life. 7. The influence of recency of residence in large towns.

The paper terminated with the following conclusions:—

1. Typhus and relapsing fever occur at irregular intervals, and often simultaneously, as widely-spread epidemics. They then gradually disappear; and both of them, but especially the latter, may be absent for years from those places where, during the epidemics, they are usually the most prevalent.

2. Typhoid fever does not occur in such widely-spread epidemics. In certain places it is never absent; and its prevalence varies but little from year to year. When outbreaks of it occur in other situations, these are always of the most local and circumscribed character.

3. Typhus and relapsing fever are quite independent of the season of the year; whereas typhoid fever is almost invariably most prevalent during the autumn, and it has been observed to be especially prevalent in seasons remarkable for their high temperature.

4. Sex has no influence over the prevalence of continued fever, nor over that of any of its forms.

5. Typhoid fever is pre-eminently a disease of childhood and adolescence, at which periods of life we know that there is

Mr. Propert has also addressed the following circular to the governors; and I leave it for your readers to consider whether or not it was likely to influence the election of councillors, which is the only power the governors possess in the management of the institution, except the privilege of refusing to confirm any alteration of the laws *proposed by the council*.

I am, etc., W. A. N. CATTLIN.

Islington, June 9th, 1858.

(COPY.) "New Cavendish St., 1st June, 1858.

"DEAR SIR,—Permit me to remind you that the adjourned meeting of the governors of the College will take place on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, at two o'clock, when I trust that every well-wisher of the Institution will make a point of attending to mark his sense of the present factious and, to myself personally, most ungrateful opposition, which must end in the destruction of a noble and much needed undertaking. If, however, we do not meet with that support I conscientiously consider we are justly entitled to receive, I must here state, though most reluctantly, that I shall resign all future connection with an Institution I have indeed laboured hard to establish for the benefit and comfort of my less fortunate labourers in the vineyard. I have, however, this consolation in doing so now, that I have completed my task, and that I shall leave it with increasing funds and increasing demands for admission into the school.

"I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
"JOHN PROPERT."

THE MEDICAL DIRECTORIES.

SIR,—The case of Mr. Fergusson and his friend Dr. Bell has called attention to the subject of quackery in a way which must end in beneficial results. One point suggested to me by it is the fact that, in the *Medical Directory* published by Churchill, practitioners of all sorts are placed together side by side. Is it not scandalous that such names as those of Bright and Watson and Holland should be placed on the same list as those of renegades who, finding their pockets not filling fast enough, have adopted homeopathy, hydropathy, Mesmerism, and every other humbug? Mr. Churchill should be made to know that he insults the profession by such a proceeding, and should be urged to give these gentlemen in a separate list. If he will not, let no man who regards his reputation permit him to publish his name; or, at all events, let him refuse to fill up his annual circular. I call the attention of your readers earnestly to this matter; and am, etc.,

"JUSTUS ET TENAX PROPOSITI."

June 7th, 1858.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, June 4th, 1858.

SALE OF POISONS BILL.

The Earl of DERBY, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said, its purport and aim were to carry into effect that which had been an object with that and the other House of Parliament for a considerable time, and in reference to which their lordships, last year, appointed a select committee, which went very carefully into a consideration of the whole question. The Bill was founded almost entirely on the recommendations of that committee. He had referred the measure to the Pharmaceutical Society, and also to the College of Physicians, for any observations they might wish to make upon it, and where those two learned bodies had agreed, he had adopted the amendments they had proposed; where they differed, he had adhered to the original draught of the Bill. The first object of the Bill was to increase the difficulty of obtaining poisons for criminal purposes; and the other objects of it were to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of those lamentable accidents which arose partly from ignorance, and partly from carelessness, on the part of those persons who exercised the business of selling drugs and poisons. It provided, among other things, that poisons should not be sold except to persons of full age, who should be known to the person selling them, and whose name should be signed in a book. If the purchaser were not known to the person selling the poison, it was provided that he should produce a certificate signed by a householder, with his name and residence, stating that he knew the person to whom

the sale was to be made, and those circumstances were to be entered in a book by the party selling the poison. Those very stringent provisions were applied to a considerable number of poisonous substances enumerated in a schedule attached to the Bill. There were, no doubt, other substances equally poisonous, but, at the same time, the sale of which could not be subjected to all the stringent provisions contained in that first clause, without, in point of fact, altogether destroying certain branches of trade and preventing the transaction of legitimate business. These were laudanum, opium, tartar emetic, and chloroform; but it was obvious that there should be some restriction even with regard to the sale of those substances, with the view to the prevention of accidents arising from ignorance, incompetence, and carelessness. It would be recollected that there was conclusive evidence given before the committee of last year, that the sale of poisons was carried on by persons who had not the slightest knowledge of the properties of those poisons, and who were utterly unfit, by their education and knowledge, to deal with such dangerous materials. [Hear, hear.] It was proposed that, preserving to all persons at present engaged in the sale of poisons the right to continue their business, for the future no person should be permitted to sell poisons of either of the classes he had mentioned without possessing a license, which license would only be granted after an examination of the party by properly qualified examiners. It was intended that those examiners should be three in number; one to be appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society, another by the College of Physicians, and the third by the Society of Apothecaries. All those persons, who for the space of one year prior to the passing of the Act should have been engaged in the sale of poisons, to be licensed to carry on their business for a period of five years, but the license not to be continued or renewed at the expiration of that time, unless the party submitted himself to an examination. The other question to be considered was that of carelessness on the part of the sellers; and, with a view to meet that it was proposed, that all persons selling poisons should be required to keep them distinct and separate from all other drugs, and that the examiners, or persons appointed by them, should be at liberty, at all reasonable times, to visit all shops where poisons were sold, in order to ascertain whether the requirements of the Bill were complied with. There were pecuniary penalties for infringement of any of these provisions, and it had been considered, also, lately necessary, that when the poison had been improperly sold, or otherwise dealt with by any servant or shopman, the employer should be held liable and subject to the penalties attaching to the offence. With regard to arsenic, there was a special provision that it should be kept mixed either with soot or indigo, except in cases where it could be shown that it was required for purposes for which such mixture would render it useless. Those were the main provisions of the Bill; and although some persons were inclined to urge more stringent regulations, yet it had been deemed most prudent to act in accordance with the views of the medical profession, and thus insure that willing co-operation that was needed to carry the measure into beneficial operation. There were some verbal amendments which would be introduced, and he now proposed to read the Bill a second time, and to go into committee *pro forma* on Monday next.

Earl GRANVILLE thought the Government had acted wisely in adopting the suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College of Physicians. With regard to the examiners, he was not sure that the Government ought not to appoint them, or at least one of them. The Bill, with a few amendments, would, he thought, prove a beneficial measure, and he therefore supported the second reading.

Lord CAMPBELL expressed his satisfaction that there was at last a prospect of the important subject of the sale of poisons being effectually dealt with.

After a few observations from the Earl of HARDWICKE and Lord AVELAND, the Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, June 7th, 1858.

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

Mr. GRIFFITH wished to ask the Chief Commissioner of Works whether he was not aware that, in any consideration of the state of the water of the Thames, the whole question at issue was that of the effect upon the purity of the air which might be produced by the liberation of gases injurious to health from the water.

Lord J. MANNERS said that he thought the question of the honourable gentlemen was put rather with a view of stating

a theory than of obtaining information; but, however that might be, he begged to assure him that he did not feel himself competent to answer the question. [A *laugh*.] He would suggest to his honourable friend that he should write a letter to the Chairman of the Committee which was inquiring into the subject, requesting to be called as a witness, and then he would have an opportunity of substantiating the theory which he wished to set forth.

PETITIONS.

Petitions in favour of Mr. Cowper's Bill have been presented from medical practitioners residing in Stow-on-the-Wold, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Bourton-on-the-Water, Guildford, and Great Grimshy.

Petitions in favour of Mr. Duncombe's Bill have been presented from Brighton, and from Mr. John Gibbs (with amendments).

Petitions from followers of Dr. Coffin's system, praying for equal rights with medical practitioners, have been presented from inhabitants of Pudsey, Wednesbury, Laverstoke, Brighton, Durham, and Wolverhampton.

A petition has been presented from Charles Chadwick, Leeds, praying that in any legislation which may take place with regard to the medical profession, no person having already paid a stamp duty upon his admission to practise shall be called upon to pay any further stamp duty for liberty to practise in the United Kingdom.

Petitions in favour of improved remuneration to Poor-Law Medical Officers have been presented from the South-Midland Branch, and from medical officers of the Northleach union.

A petition has been presented from the medical practitioners of Hamilton (Scotland), complaining of the duties and penalties imposed on them without remuneration, by the Act for the Registration of Deaths, etc.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

BIRTHS.

LEACH. On June 3rd, at Sandgate, the wife of Henry Leach, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

McCLURE. On June 5th, at 2, Clifton Terrace, Maida Vale, the wife of William George McClure, M.D., of a son.

PLUMBE. On June 2nd, at Maidenhead, the wife of Samuel Plumbe, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—PARSONS. *BIRD, George Gwynne, M.D., of Swansea, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Parsons, Esq., of Court Herbert, near Neath, Glamorganshire, at Oystermouth, on June 3rd.

BLENKINS—SWINEY. BLENKINS, George E., Esq., Surgeon-Major Grenadier Guards, to Louisa Harriet, third daughter of Lieut.-General George Swiney, Bengal Artillery, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, on June 1st.

LONGTON—WRIGLEY. LONGTON, Edward J., M.D., of Southport, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of James Hardy Wrigley, Esq., of Sandowne, Southport, at St. James's, North Meols, on June 1st.

NELHAM—BRADSTOCK. NELHAM, Ambrose, Esq., Surgeon, of Poplar, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Bradstock, Esq., of Low Leyton, Essex, on June 1st.

PATTENSON—CRYER. PATTENSON, John Edward, Esq., late of Melmerby Hall, Cumberland, to Emma, widow of Willson Cryer, M.D., of Clifton, at Walcot Church, Bath, on June 3rd.

STEVENSON—WILLAN. STEVENSON, Walter J. H., Esq., Bombay Artillery, to Charlotte Anna, eldest daughter of Leonard R. Willan, M.D., at St. Mary's, Penzance, on June 5th.

THOMSON—BEAUMONT. THOMSON, Henry Byerley, Esq., second surviving son of the late Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D., to Sarita, eldest daughter of the Count de Beaumont, at Hove Parish Church, Brighton, on June 3rd.

DEATHS.

GRAVELY. On June 4th, at Newick, Sussex, aged 7, William, eldest son of *Richard Gravely, Esq., Surgeon.

HUMPAGE, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, at Hackney, on June 4th, aged 26.

MARTER, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Rochester, North America, on May 20th.

WARDEN. On June 1st, Gertrude Mary, the infant daughter of *Charles Warden, M.D., of 9, Cherry Street, Birmingham.

APPOINTMENTS.

EADE, Peter, M.D., elected Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

*POPE, Joseph J., Esq., late Senior House Surgeon to the Liverpool Southern Hospital, elected a District Medical Officer of the Borough of Liverpool.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, June 4th, 1858:—

ASHBY, Joseph Francis, Clement's Inn

BABBAGE, William Berry, New Kent Road

CROMPTON, Frederic, Bury, Lancashire

CROWFOOT, William Miller, Beccles, Suffolk

FRY, Walter, Forest Hill

NASH, Charles Samuel, Box, Wiltshire

RINGROSE, Ernest, Potter's Bar, Middlesex

WILKES, Edwin, Salisbury

WILLIAMS, William, Menai Bridge, Anglesea

NEW FELLOWS. The following members, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Fellows of the College at a meeting of the Council, on June 10th:—

BALDING, Daniel Barley, Middlesex Hospital: diploma of membership dated January 28th, 1853

BARRETT, Caleb, Gloucester: April 7th, 1843

GASCOYEN, George Green, Oxford Terrace: July 30, 1855

HARPER, Philip Harry, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park: May 13th, 1845

JONES, William Price, University College: July 28th, 1852

MOON, Robert Henry, Ilfracombe: March 31st, 1854

SMITH, Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital: July 7, 1854

TEEVAN, William Frederick, Dorset Place, Regent's Park: (not a member)

The following members of the College, who had been elected at previous meetings of the Council, were also admitted Fellows on the above occasion:—

BIRD, Henry, Newnham: diploma of membership dated January 10th, 1834

COOPER, Thomas Henry, Slough: February 24th, 1843

CRIDLAND, Arthur John, Putney: December 22nd, 1840

EVERETT, David, Worcester

HAYMAN, Henry, Ottery St. Mary, Devon: May 5th, 1834

HUGHES, John, Carmarthen: June 29th, 1840

JOBSON, John, Bishop's Auckland: May 24th, 1841

MARTIN, William, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal: May 20th, 1836

RANSOM, Robert, Cambridge: March 18th, 1842

TAYLOR, Robert, George Street, Hanover Square: February 4th, 1842

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, June 3rd, 1858:—

BARKWAY, Robert Edgar Edward, Bungay, Suffolk

LAW, John, Barnstaple, Devon

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING JUNE 5TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE deaths registered in London, which rose in the previous week to 1106, declined in the week ending last Saturday, June 5th, to 1087, of which 533 are deaths of males, 554 those of females. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 964; but as the deaths returned for last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average, when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1060. The comparison shows that the mortality last week exceeds that which is obtained by calculation from former experience at the beginning of June, but that the excess is not considerable.

Zymotic diseases increased last week, as regards the number of fatal cases, from 259 to 291 (the corrected average for last week being 261). This increase arises from measles, the deaths from which, in the last two weeks, were respectively 45

and 62; from whooping cough, which was fatal in 61 and 69 cases; from typhus, which was fatal in 32 and 43; and from diarrhoea, which was fatal in the two weeks in 14 and 18 cases. Six children died from measles in the sub-district of Greenwich West. An old man died on the 2nd instant from cholera, after six days illness, in Smith Square, Westminster. Twelve women died from diseases incident to childbearing; 20 children died from having been born prematurely; 16, of whom 9 were a year old, died from teething; 44 from convulsions. Twenty violent deaths were registered, 16 of which were accidental, and 4 by suicide (all of these last by hanging). A woman, aged 90 years, and five men, aged 90 years and upwards, were returned, the two oldest having been respectively 97 and 103 years. The centenarian had been formerly a sergeant in the foot guards, and had served in the Walcheren expedition and Peninsular campaigns, and was pensioned previously to the battle of Waterloo. He possessed remarkable physical strength, and retained his mental faculties to the last. Latterly he followed the occupation of a tailor; and he died on the 25th ult. at Bridgefield Place, Wandsworth. His medical attendant, who supplies most of the above particulars, has seen the certificate of his birth, now in the possession of his daughter, which runs thus: "John Ewing, born 16th October, 1764, at Carran-shore, parish of Larbert, shire of Stirling. Extracted from the Record: John Bunce, clerk."

Last week, the births of 765 boys and 780 girls, in all 1545 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1465.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.894 in. The lowest barometrical reading was 29.64 in. on Thursday; the highest was 30.01 in., and occurred on the following day. The mean temperature of the week was 60.2°, which exceeds by nearly 10° the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). On Monday and the three following days the mean daily temperature was from 11° to 14° in excess of the average. On Tuesday, the thermometer attained its highest point in the shade, which was 85°, and also its highest in the sun, which was 119.5°. The lowest temperature occurred on Sunday the 30th ult., and was 50.1°. The entire range in the week in the shade was therefore 34.9°. The mean daily range was 24.7°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 62.1°. The difference between the mean dew point temperature and air temperature was 10.7°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 68, complete saturation being represented by 100; on Monday, the humidity was only 58. Rain to the amount of 1.16 in. fell on Saturday. A severe thunder-storm with vivid lightning occurred between 6 and 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday. An oak in Greenwich Park was struck by the lightning, and stripped of a portion of its bark. Rain fell to the depth of an inch in less than an hour. Hail also fell during the storm.

CASE OF SUDDEN MANIA. A most appalling scene was witnessed in South Shields market-place, on Tuesday night about 8 o'clock, by a large crowd. A sailor, named Thomas Cook, a steady, industrious man, had come into port from a Hamburg voyage in the Castle Eden that morning; and there is some reason to believe that his brain had been affected by the extreme heat that has prevailed on the Continent. After tea, he had dressed himself and gone out of his house for a walk. It appears that he had been almost immediately afterwards attacked with a sudden fit of mania; for he was seen to rush up the spouting of St. Hilda's church like a cat, and work himself along the roofing on to the east side of the large square tower. He stood with his feet upon a ledge not above an inch in breadth; but, digging his nails into the crevices between the stones on the side of the tower, he had wrought himself in some marvellous manner to the west end. Finding he could not work round the angles, he had dropped with his hands on to the ledge, and so "parbuckled" himself along the other three squares, the spectators expecting every moment that he would drop and be dashed to pieces. Having regained the church roof, he took his watch and dashed it against a stone, and then threw it among the crowd. He then pulled off his necktie, coat, and linen shirt, and, having torn them into fragments, he pitched them among the awe-stricken crowd below, they anticipating that he would next leap down among them and be killed at their feet. He probably would have done so, had not the police and a number of young men burst into the belfry of the church, and thence made their way to the roof. As soon as he saw them, he ran towards them and attempted to

drag one young man over the leads; but he was secured, and to the great relief of the large and excited crowd which had gathered together in the market-place, he was prevented doing any further mischief. He was removed to the police station.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM. A few days ago, a patient in the Hôpital du Gros-Caillou, at Paris, was about to undergo the operation of removal of a testicle. He was placed under the influence of chloroform, and died before the operation was commenced.

VACCINATION IN IRELAND. A Bill of the Irish department of the government empowers the committees of all dispensary districts in Ireland to divide the districts into so many "vaccination districts" as they may deem necessary and advisable, and to require the medical officers of the districts to attend at convenient times for the purpose of vaccinating all persons applying for the purpose. Boards of guardians are required to pay the medical officers the sum of sixpence for every case of successful vaccination. The Sanitary Commissioners of Ireland in a recent report urge the immediate necessity of promoting vaccination in that country, as a general outbreak of the loathsome and disgusting disease to which it is an antidote—more than possible at any moment—would decimate the population and be productive of the most frightful evils.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. M. We are not surprised at your question, after the Resolution respecting this JOURNAL passed by the Yorkshire Branch. It is entirely a financial matter. Our size is small simply because we have but little money. It may seem strange to M. M., that with 2000 members, paying an annual subscription of one guinea, this should be; but if he will examine the question a little more closely, the wonder will cease. Let us take the paper he quotes for example—the *Medical Times and Gazette*: the charge for that periodical, stamped, is £1 14s. 8d. per annum, or 13s. 8d. more than our own. If M. M. will only calculate, he will find this additional sum gives our cotemporary an excess of income over the whole annual receipts of the Association of £1366 13s. 4d.; while of our annual income from subscriptions at least £300 goes for other than Journal purposes. It follows, then, that the money devoted to our paper is not so much by £1000 13s. 4d. a year, as that which Mr. Churchill has the power to apply to his own. With such a sum flowing into our coffers we could bring out a double number, pay the expenses of the Association, and devote a thousand pounds yearly to the improvement of the Association Journal, and to carrying out any other objects of the Association. The difficulty, therefore, is clearly one of not charging so much as our neighbours.

Communications have been received from:—MR. FREEMAN; MR. CATTIN; MR. D. K. JONES; MR. H. G. TREND; MR. J. V. SOLOMON; MR. R. T. HUNT; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. T. H. BARKER; MR. W. A. P. DICKIN; M.D.; MR. ERLIN CLARKE; DR. C. WARDEN; MR. J. C. CLENDON; MR. SPENCER SMITH; MR. P. MARTIN; PROFESSOR SIMPSON; DR. CAMPS; and JUSTUS ET TENAX PROPOSITI.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, price 4s.

A n Essay on Physiological Psychology.

BY ROBERT DUNN, F.R.C.S. Eng.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.

COMPLETION OF TODD'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF ANATOMY.

On Wednesday next, will be published, in 8vo, price 10s., sewed,

The Uterus and its Appendages:

Comprising the Normal and Abnormal Anatomy of the Uterus, Ovary, Parovarium, Fallopian Tube, Vagina, Vulva, and Placenta. By ARTHUR FARRE, M.D. Cantab., F.R.S., Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, and Examiner in Midwifery in the Royal College of Surgeons. With 120 Engravings on Wood, chiefly from original Drawings by the Author. Being Parts XLIX and L (Double Part) of *The Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiolog*y, edited by R. B. TODD, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to King's College Hospital, etc.

* * Part LI, completing the *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, is in the press, and will comprise the Title, Preface, and Index to the Supplementary Volume, and a copious ANALYTICAL INDEX to the whole work.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster Row.

NEW WORK ON BRITISH PLANTS.

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